

# Chronicle AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) June 30, 1815.

No. 11.

## PRICES CURRENT at Washington & New-York.

WASHINGTON.				NEW-YORK, June 19.			
ARTICLES.	per	From dis. cts.	To dis. cts.	Remarks.	From dis. cts.	To dis. cts.	Remarks.
Bacon	cwt.	12	50	scarce			
Beans, white	bush	1		do.			
Beef	bbl.	12	12 50	do.	15	50	16
Bread, pilot	cwt.	8					
navy	"	6					
Butter	lb.		25			22	25
Brandy, apple	gal.	1	25	scarce		85	
peach	"	1	25	do.			
Cheese	lb.		18			10	11
Cordage	cwt.	16			16	18	
Cotton	lb.		20	do.		19	23
Coffee	"		30	do.		24	27
Flax seed	bush		80		1	28	1 50
Flour	bbl.	7	50		8	8	23
Furs, Otter	skin	2	2 50		3	50	scarce
Raccoon	"		25			50	60
Bear	"	1	25		2	5	
Glass, window	100f.	18			14		
Gin	gal.	1	1 20		2	2	12
Grain—Wheat	bush	1			1	30	1 50
Corn	"		80			90	96
Gunpowder	lb.		70			45	50
Hams	"		124		14	16	scarce
Hogs Lard	"		124		15	16	
Herrings	bbl.	4	5		4	50	4 75
Iron, Bar	cwt.	8	10		6		
Leather, soal	lb.		20			23	25
upper	skin	3	50	scarce	3	3	75
Lead	cwt.	15			11	50	scarce
Lumber, Common	M.	12			18		do.
Flooring	"	18	20		20		
W. O. Hhd. staves	"	20	22		60	62	50
Pipe do.	"	40			90		scarce
Bbl. do.	"	12			38		
R. O. Hhd. do.	"	11			33		do.
Shingles, Cypress	"	2				72	74
Molasses	gal.		70				74
Nails, cut	lb.		13				13
wrought	"		20				
Navel Stores,							
Pitch	bbl.	2	50	scarce	4	25	scarce
Tar	"	2	80	plenty	4	4	25
Rosin	"	2	25	do.	3	25	do.
Turpentine	"	2	25	do.	3	50	
Spirits of do.	gal.		35	do.		68	75
Varnish bright	"		25	do.			scarce
Oil, Linseed	"	1	20			80	
Fish	"		50			50	
Paper writing	ream			none			
Letter	"	5					
Pork	bbl.	18	20		24	25	
Peas, white	bush		90				
Red	"		50				
Potatoes, Irish	"		1 50		1	75	
Rum, W. I.	gal.	1	25		1	18	
N. E.	"	1	25			80	85
Salt	bush		1				few sales
Shot	25lb.	5	50			13	
Soap	lb.		12				
Sugar, Loaf	"		35				
Brown	cwt.	20			20	21	none
Shad	bbl.	6	50		7		
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	6	7 50		7	13	
twist, good	"	12	15	do.	33	35	do.
Twine	lb.		60			50	
Tallow	"		15	do.			
Whiskey	gal.		75			80	86
Wax Bees	lb.		22			28	30
Wine Madeira	gal.	4	50		3	37	4
Wool, Common	lb.		25	do.		62	75
Merino	"			do.	1	25	

(N. Y. Sale Report.)

### Camp-Meeting.

On Thursday, July 6, a Camp-Meeting will begin in Washington County immediately on the Sound, (Albemarle) about three miles below Swain's Chapel and fifteen from Edenton, and continue until Monday or Tuesday following.—Attend if possible. June, 1815.

### The-Subscriber,

BEING wishful to leave this place for a few months, and having some few open accounts, would take it as a favour to close them previous to his absence.—Those having any claims, will please present them for settlement.

—ALSO—

Wishes to dispose of some Bills on Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, if application is immediately made.

D. KING.

Washington, N. C. June 16.—9 if

### Baking Establishment.

J. M. OVISE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has re-commenced the Baking business in all its branches.—He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of  
PILOT & SHIP BREAD,  
CRACKERS, &c.

—ALSO—

LIGHT BREAD, baked, both in the American and French fashions. He solicits the favor of his former patrons and the public generally—he hesitates not, to assure all who bestow their favors, that every exertion shall be essayed, to give satisfaction.

May 25—tf 6

### Wanted Immediately,

TWO Apprentices to the Printing-Business: they must spell and read well.—Enquire at this Office.

### Horrid Massacre!!!

The following is an extract from the Journal of Mr. ANDREWS, kept during his confinement at Dartmoor prison, and the substance of what he recorded of the bloody tragedy performed by the British soldiery, of which he was an eye-witness. A lament most assuredly must be made for this inhuman conduct.—*National Advocate.*

### EXTRACT Massacre of AMERICAN Prisoners.

"On the 6th of April, at 9 o'clock P. M. capt T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor Prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked through one of the inner walls of the prison, by some of our boys who preferred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons not dreaming of the approaching tragedy, and wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise, when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue through which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearest to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and these in the rear pressed forward so rapidly, the foremost found it impossible to resist the current, but were pushed entirely through the passage.

"At this moment, captain Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison, entered the inner square of the prison, and drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder on this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders, and resigned their power to captain Shortland. After viewing in speechless astonishment, a manoeuvre that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, though unconscious of blame, began to think it most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now given by the keeper, and promptly obeyed. [A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, and all retreating in the most peaceable manner!]

"Through the gates and iron railings that separated the troops from the prisoners, were these volleys repeated, for several rounds! While the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the doors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded, who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now entered the yards of each prison, making a general charge on man and boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry in the backs of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prisons.

"Nor did they stop here; but patroled the yard to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight. One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, fearing to move, lest he should meet his death. Him those demons of hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell on his knees, and in that imploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tigers.

"Fire!" cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now glutted his Nero appetite with blood, retired with the troops, leaving the scene of

his heroism slippery with the lifeblood of defenceless freemen! Sixty three Americans bled, to gratify the spleen of a British turnkey! Seven of them were relieved by death from the task of telling the degrading tale.

"The wounded were removed from the scene of slaughter, as soon as practicable, and placed in the hospital, under the direction of Dr. McGrath, head surgeon of the department, who used every exertion in his power to alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health. He demanded admittance into the prison, and received the wounded who had escaped their previous to the doors being closed. His tenderness and humanity are acknowledged with gratitude by his patients.

"A dispatch was immediately sent to Plymouth, to inform the admiral and the military commandant of the tragical event. On the following morning, a strong reinforcement arrived from Plymouth under the command of a colonel, who took charge of the garrison; information of which was immediately given to the prisoners, accompanied with a request that a committee be appointed from among them to receive an explanation respecting the transactions of the preceding evening. But the survivors, smarting under a painful sense of their unparalleled wrongs, unanimsly answered (by letter) that as citizens of the United States of America they should conceive it a disgrace and degradation of their national character to hold any correspondence with the murderer of their countrymen. But that if the colonel desired a conference with the prisoners, it would be met on their part with pleasure and the most satisfactory explanation of every part of their conduct should be given.

"Accordingly, the colonel attended at the gate of the prison, accompanied by captain Shortland, with a visage overspread with gloom, and glowing with conscious guilt. He faintly attempted to justify his conduct, and pleaded duty! He feared the prisoners were attempting to escape!

"The colonel patiently heard the stories on both sides of the question, and promised that it should be submitted to the decision of a coroner's inquest, next day, and that a thorough investigation of every relative circumstance should then take place.

"The prisoners then hoisted the colors half-mast on every prison, and visited the wounded in the hospital department. But here a scene was presented too shocking for humanity. Tables were spread and covered with fractured legs and arms, that had just been severed from the bodies of our groaning fellow-captives. There lay seven of our countrymen, marked with horrid wounds and bereft of life—here above 50 were expressing their anguish in half smothered complaints or audible groans. Our feelings can better be conceived than described.

"A committee of six was then appointed to take the depositions of those best acquainted with the facts relating to this affair, and make every proper arrangement for furnishing the coroner with the most material evidence. All these depositions exactly agree with the statement here given.

"In the afternoon an admiral arrived at the prison, attended by the captain of a seventy four. After politely introducing themselves, they informed the prisoners that they came sanctioned by the proper authority, to make inquiries into the past conduct of captain Shortland, during his agency, and promised that he should be strictly interrogated on the subject.—They left us with many fair assurances that a strict and impartial investigation should take place with respect to his conduct.

"One circumstance that occurred during the massacre ought not to be omitted. One of the soldiers belonging to the same regiment that performed this work of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door of No. 3, [one of the prisons] when the carnage commenced, and, in the hurry of retreat, was forced inside among the wounded and exasperated prisoners. In the height of their resentment, the eye of vengeance was for a moment directed to the only enemy which chance had thus thrown in their power. It was but

(Continued in the last page.)



PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper is going to press, a friend has put into our hands a copy of an address from the Congress of Vienna to the people of France. It is indeed the most wicked and diabolical state paper that we have ever read, not excepting the manifesto of the duke of Brunswick, in 1792, nor the declaration of the Allies of March 13, 1815.—We shall publish the address to-morrow.

Dem. Press.

[Translated for the Dem. Press.]

#### THE ALLIED POWERS ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

TO THE  
FRENCH PEOPLE,  
18th March, 1815.

A Corsican, the disgrace of usurpers, and the scourge of nations has seated himself a second time on the throne of St. Louis. Already hordes of perjured men have acknowledged him for their master, and have sold to him a nation whose courage and fidelity they had enchaind. Frenchmen! we know your love for the king; from the inmost recesses of our palaces (*du fond de nos palais*) we have heard your vows and your alarms; do not let yourselves be discouraged; the traitors shall soon be punished. The thunderbolts of vengeance are roaring on all sides; all Europe has risen and is marching to avenge the Cause of Kings; our warriors, is again appearing in your country, have no other object than "war against Bonaparte and his perfidious army; peace with France and the Bourbons."

The allied powers shall enter France as friends, with their muskets slung over their shoulders (*l'arme en bandoulier*); they shall not wage war against that kingdom, but against a single man, who by violating all treaties has put himself out of the pale of the laws of all nations. Therefore they declare,

1. That they will halt as soon as Bonaparte shall have been delivered up into their hands.

2. That in case Bonaparte shall not be delivered up to them, if any officers who have taken an oath of fidelity to the king shall be found with arms in their hands, taken up for the service of Bonaparte, they shall be instantly shot.

3. That in every town the citizens of which shall have taken part in the resistance to the allied armies, a part of the inhabitants shall be put to the sword.

Signed,

AUSTRIA,	SWEDEN,
G. BRITAIN,	SARDINIA.
RUSSIA,	SWITZERLAND,
PRUSSIA,	HOLLAND,
BAVARIA,	DENMARK.
THE RHINISH CON,	SPAIN, and
FEDERACY,	PORTUGAL.

BALTIMORE June 14.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Kitchen of the Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, for the following intelligence interesting to our merchants in particular and to the country at large. The squadron of the gallant Decatur is likely to find immediate employment in the Mediterranean; and we think that this intelligence renders it necessary that the second or heavy squadron under commodore Bambridge, should be hastened out with the utmost promptitude.

Copy of a letter from James Leander Cathcart, to Benj W. Crowninshield, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, dated Madeira, May 14, 1815.

SIR—I have only time to transmit the enclosed extract and list of the naval force of Algiers now at sea. I am of opinion that their destination is Tunis, and that they mean to co-operate with the malcontents of that Regency in order to dethrone the present bey and subjugate his country, as it is hardly to be supposed that they mean to cruise in the Atlantic with gun boats. It is likewise probable that they have been informed that during the war with Tripoli our vessels of war arrived in the Mediterranean either singly or in small squadrons, and that they have fitted out their whole force in order to cruise for them and will endeavor to engage them in detail. I hope however that they will be disappointed and that our squadron may arrive altogether before they return to port. I am under no apprehension for the result. The number of men stated in the list is incorrect, as their large frigates never have less than 500 men on board such as they are, and the other vessels in proportion. The bombards no doubt carry a mortar besides a gun each, though not mentioned in the enclosed list, and their sending bombards with the squadron is in my opinion a corroborat-

ing proof that they are intended to bombard some of the towns in the Regency of Tunis with whom they are now at war. We have not heard of the arrival of the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean, nor what are the intentions of Holland relative to their affairs with Barbary. I will forward an open copy of this and the enclosed list by every American vessel which sails from this port, with directions to give a copy thereof to every vessel they may fall in with, in hopes that it may find its way to our squadron, should they be at sea, before they reach the Straits of Gibraltar.

J. L. CATHCART.

#### LIST OF THE ALGERINE SQUADRON.

Frigate, 50 guns, 360 men, built at Algiers, 6 years old, sails well.  
Frigate, 48 guns, 360 men, built at ditto, 13 years old.  
Frigate, 44 guns, 500 men, taken from the Portuguese, thirty years old.  
Frigate, 44 guns, 360 men, taken from the Tunisians, 9 years old, the best sailer in the squadron.  
Corvette, 38 guns, 300 men, built at Algiers, 3 years old, bad construction.  
Corvette, 26 guns, 200 men, present from the Grand Seigneur, 10 years old, sails well.  
Corvette, 24 guns, 200 men, taken from the Greeks, 14 years old, sails well.  
Corvette, 24 guns, 200 men, taken from ditto, 4 years old.  
Corvette, 14 guns, 150 men, taken from ditto, 10 years old.  
Corvette, 30 guns, 300 men, taken from ditto, 3 years old, sails well.  
Two brigs of 20 guns each; 1 Xebec of 18 guns, one schr. of 1 gun, a galley of 3 guns, ten gun boats of 2 guns each, thirty do of 1 gun each, and eleven bombards of 1 gun each.

#### MILEDGEVILLE, (G.) JUNE 7. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from col. Nicolls to col. Hawkins, speaks for itself. It not only speaks of pretended injuries done the Indians, it not only warns us of the consequences of failing to restore the lands they have voluntarily ceded to us, and to evacuate in due time, the forts erected in their nation during the late war; but menacingly tells us orders have been given the Indians "to put to death" without mercy, any one molesting them; that they have been abundantly furnished with provisions, ammunition and arms, are "impatient for revenge," wait only the signal of attack, and have "a strong hold to retire upon" should a superior force be sent against them. In a word, it is a strong and explicit renewal of the Indian war, and an indiscriminate pillage and massacre of our extensive and defenceless frontier.—Particular care is also taken to apprise us of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive as well as of commerce and navigation, having been concluded between Great Britain and the Creek Indians. This is a circumstance our government cannot overlook and will doubtless claim its immediate and serious attention. If col. Nicolls be authorized to do what he has done, so flagrant a violation of our rights, would warrant an immediate appeal to arms. We are disposed to acquit Governor Kinderlan of all participation in this nefarious business. His decided opposition last winter to British troops passing through East Florida, for the purpose of invading that quarter of our state induces us to believe he is ignorant of the game col. Nicholas has been playing with the Indians under the controul of the Spanish government. Of this, however, we shall be better able to judge on seeing the reply of Gov. Kinderlan to the spirited, yet respectful letter of the executive of our state on this interesting subject.

St. Louis, May 20.

Every day affords a new proof that the Rock River Sacks intend to continue the war. They have been notified of the pacification by the military commander of this district, as well as by Governors Clark and Edwards; yet they still continue their war parties on the frontiers of St. Charles, and murder all those who are so unfortunate as to come within their reach.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. at Capaux Gre, a party of rangers were detached to procure wood.—Whilst proceeding on this duty, a man by the name of Bernard, who was in advance of the squad, was fired on and mortally wounded, Lt. Massey, with a reinforcement from the fort attacked the Indians, and after a rapid exchange of several shot the savages precipitately retreated.

On Friday following, a young man an inhabitant of Portage des Sioux was re-

turning from the village of St. Charles on horseback, and had reached the Portage fields, when he discovered the Indians in full speed after him. Being well mounted he escaped.

An express arrived here on Wednesday last from captain Musick, of the rangers, stationed near Cuivre, informing that a number of the rangers' horses are stolen by the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome. The extraordinary rise of the waters of the Mississippi, overflowing its banks in many places and filling up the lakes and rivulets in its neighborhood, enables the Indians to attack and baffle pursuit.

May, 22.

Major Nathan Boon, arrived in town last evening, and brings the melancholy news, that on Saturday morning last about fifteen Indians approached the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Ramsay, of St. Charles county; killed three of his children, dangerously wounded him and his wife. Of the recovery of Mrs. Ramsay there is no hope. The children were scalped and horribly butchered. Mr. Ramsay lives about two miles from the old Charette village, in the heart of an important settlement; and not more than sixty miles hence.—One of the little children of the family made his escape and sounded the alarm. The Neighbors, as soon as they could, gave pursuit, but as yet nothing has been heard of them.

The Indians who have committed the above atrocious murder, are no doubt a part of those hellish bands who rendezvous at Rock River; to whom a pipe has been sent, and to whom a messenger is now bound (Mr. Hays of Cahokia) to invite them to a consummation of the Ghent treaty.

It cannot for a moment be believed that the treaty will bind these inhuman butchers; nothing but exemplary chastisement will teach them to respect our borders.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 20.

##### LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the brig Grenada, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have received Gibraltar papers to the 9th May, but they are barren of intelligence. We learn, verbally, that at that time the Algerine squadron had not passed into the Atlantic.

The Boyne and Impregnable of 98 guns, Malta of 80, Montague of 74, and three other line of battle ships, sailed from Gibraltar on the 3d of May, to cruise off Toulon; where they were to be reinforced by another squadron from England.

Four American seamen had been recently impressed into the British service at Gibraltar, and would probably be detained, there being no consul at that port to reclaim them.

The war between the United States and Algiers, was known at Gibraltar; and the American squadron for the Mediterranean, was looked for with no small degree of anxiety.

The Dutch fleet, destined against Algiers, had arr. at Gibraltar about the 10th or 15th May, consisting of three 74s, 4 frigates and several smaller vessels.—A letter from the Swedish Consul at Algiers, on the 23d April, stated that most of the Algerine fleet was, then in port, only two or three out; they not out of sight of land, for fear of the Dutch fleet.

We learn from Havana, by the schr. Elvira that all the French vessels in that port under the Bourbon flag had been detained until the issue of the late counter revolution in France should be known, and instructions be received from the Spanish government.

Captain Adderton, in thirteen days from Port au Prince, confirms the account of a Spanish squadron, from Spain, with troops having arrived off and taken possession of the Island of Margareta; and that they had put to death indiscriminately, all the men, women and children on the Island. Carthagen had been bombarded for 30 days, and the cause of the Patriots was defeated in that quarter. The Chieftains, Petion and Christophe, were in a state of peace although they had made no treaty with each other.

Letters are received in this city, (by the brig Pallas) which state, that all intercourse between France and Spain was cut off; and that the recent decrees of Ferdinand, issued on the 2d May, were tantamount to a declaration of war against Napoleon.

Phil. Gaz.

#### WASHINGTON, June 30.

It is reported that a ship has sailed for England from Boston, with \$800,000 specie, for to sell to that government; the shippers expect to get not less than 30 per cent, as specie for the continent, is much wanted.

It is said that General Jackson will establish his Head-Quarters in this city.  
Charleston Times.

#### DISTRESSING NEWS.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans dated the 20th of May.

"I am sorry to say that the river of Mississippi is higher now than ever known, and the damages incalculable. Entire settlements are many feet under water, as Palmyra, Concordia, and a part of Point Coupee besides innumerable cravasses on the coas. Many sugar & cotton plantations are ruined for the present."

#### SUMMARY.

The surveyors lately sent to lay out the military bounty lands in the Michigan territory, have returned without accomplishing that object; the Indians having refused them permission to survey the lands in question, under pretence that the chiefs who signed the treaty by which those lands were ceded to the U. States, had no right to make the cession; inasmuch as the country did not belong to them.—A fresh Indian war appears more than probable.

Chillicothe, June 1.

Marquis Wellesley.—In an eloquent Speech in the House of Lords on the 13th of April, while the American Treaty was undergoing the usual Parliamentary discussion, the Marquis Wellesley, (intimate friend and coadjutor of Canning, and of course not the best disposed towards the people of America) denounced the British Cabinet for having advanced claims in the Negotiations at Ghent, which they could not support, and were obliged to withdraw; for refusing to accept the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia; for the wanton destruction of the public buildings at Washington, which he imputed to a vindictive feeling; and confessed that "the American Commissioners had shown the most ASTONISHING SUPERIORITY over the British, in the whole Negotiation" at Ghent.—This candid declaration, extorted from a nobleman who has always ranked among her bitterest enemies, is a proud triumph for our country.—Pet. Int.

The corner stone of the Washington Monument, about to be erected by the citizens of Baltimore, is to be laid after a grand military and civil procession, at 12 o'clock on the Fourth day of July next.  
Rul. Reg.

An Address to the Disbanded Officers appears in a late National Intelligencer, from one of them, proposing a general convention of all the officers in this situation to be held by deputation at Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, on the 1st of November next. In the mean time meetings of the officers to be held in the several States, for the appointment of one, two or three Representatives. The one for this State is fixed at Raleigh on the 1st of Sept. next. The object is stated to be to petition Congress for such pecuniary emolument as may place the discharged officers on a footing with those of the Revolutionary War; to obtain pensions for such as have merited them; to apply for the land proposed to be granted to them by the last Congress; and to promote an act to secure to the disbanded officers, whose character and conduct are without exception, a preference for commissions in any Military Corps which may hereafter be levied.

Melancholy Aff.—On Sunday morning, the 4th inst. a duel took place on Bunker Hill, near Fort Johnson, (James Island) between Capt. Hampton, of the 43d Regt. U. S. Infantry, and Capt. E. D. Dick, of the 18th Regiment U. S. Infantry—when, melancholy to relate, at the first fire, Capt. Dick fell, mortally wounded!

It is stated in the late London papers, that Mr. Larport, and Mr. King, son of Rufus King, of New York, were investigating the circumstances which caused the affair at Dartmoor prison.

Randolph and Eppes.—It has been mentioned by some of the papers that, after purging the polls in the several counties of the District, Mr. Eppes had a majority of 32. It is stated in the Virginia Patriot, that Mr. Eppes challenged 129



votes in the whole district, and that Mr. Randolph challenged: 179.

**A Mail Robber detected.**—The Deputy Post Master at Randolph C. H. of the name of Elliot, who has for some time been concerned in breaking open letters and robbing the mail, was a few days ago detected in his nefarious practices by Mr. Geo. Tunstall of this office, and committed for trial.—The plan of detection so successfully executed, originated with William Peck Esq. Postmaster in this city. *Spar.*

A gentleman who came passenger in the sloop General Washington, from Havana, informs, that the *inquisition* had been re-established in that place. Several French passengers who had arrived there from New Orleans, had been refused a landing.—A revolution was expected, as parties were much divided. *Southern Patriot.*

The accounts from Sweden, by the arrival at New-York represent that country in great agitation and disquietude. The Crown-Prince had become highly unpopular with the nobility. One of the senators made an attempt on his life, by putting poison in the cup of tea intended for the prince, which, accidentally was drank by another person, who almost instantly expired. An officer of the army bribed a soldier to shoot the Prince at the review; but the soldier, either from "compunctious visitings," or accident missed his aim, and shot the Prince's horse. The soldier afterwards betrayed the officer, who was publicly exposed to the derision of the populace, and was sentenced to suffer death. *Phil. Gaz.*

**An American Sergeant.**—In the battle of Niagara, such was the carnage among Col. Jessup's officers, that he was obliged to place his standard in the hands of a sergeant, whose name, we think was Fitch. While the colors, pierced with about 70 balls, were waving in the hand of this brave fellow, a shower of grape shot coming from the enemy, cut the staff into three pieces.—Fitch deliberately gathering up the scattered fragments, turned to Jessup, who was near him, and said with a smile "Look, Colonel, how they have cut this." In a moment afterwards a ball passed through his body. But even that was insufficient to move him. Alike powerful in person and resolute in mind he neither flinched, nor flinched, but continued to wave his mutilated standard, until, becoming faint with the loss of blood, he was forced to resign it into the hands of another.

Fitch recovered from his wound, and his good conduct being reported to the Secretary of war, he was promoted to a second lieutenantcy, his commission bearing date from the day on which he had distinguished himself. *Port Folio.*

#### ANOTHER ZERAH COLBURN.

A rival to Zerah Colburn has started in the person of George Bidder, a native of Moretonhamstead, now aged seven years and eleven months. He is advertised as possessing the extraordinary faculty of solving the most difficult questions, as to figures, by the mere operation of the mind, and the learned and curious are invited to visit him at Guildhall, Plymouth (Eng.) He is thus described:—

This is a most extraordinary boy—he has had no education, and does not know how to make a figure. His talent was not discovered till last winter, in a blacksmith's shop. A man had killed a pig, and was curious to know exactly its value, at a given rate per pound. The boy, soon after mentioned what it would come to. He was treated as a meddling child, and asked with a frown, how he could know any thing about it? "Why," said the boy in reply, "there are so many ounces in the weight of the pig, and it was worth just so many farthings!" Among other questions which have been put to him, are the following: "I have walked two miles this morning, in order to see you; how many inches have I walked?"—He gave a true answer instantly—"I am fifty six years old; how many minutes have I lived?" His answer, given instantly, was right. "How many farthings are there in two hundred guineas, fourteen shillings, and fourpence three farthings?" In less than half a minute he gave the true amount. Various questions in all sorts of calculations, have been put to him, and he has been detected in a mistake only once. The boy has quite a childish and even stupid appearance; and is always playing with a nut or a piece of wood, or a person's watch chain, and does not seem to pay any attention to what he is about.

#### A MAMMOTH PUDDING.

At the festival given on the occasion of peace at the village of Ewelme, the

poor partook of a Pudding, which, for size and richness, has scarcely been equalled. It consisted of 180lbs. of the finest flour, 90lbs. of plums, 40lbs. of currants, 45lbs. of sugar, 360 eggs, 30 nutmegs, 5 oz. of cloves, and 120 quarts of new milk. It weighed, exclusive of milk, eggs and spices, 457lbs. It was made round, and boiled in a strong cloth for three days and three nights, in a furnace fixed for the purpose in a close, over which a temporary shed was erected. *Lon. pap.*

#### Port of Washington.

##### ENTERED

26th, Sloop Farmer, Sherwood, N. York, 7 days.  
" Sch. Mechanic, Haskell, do. 16.  
" " Polly & Nancy, Lawson, New-  
port, R. I.

28th, Malvina, Conkley, Boston,  
to D. King.  
" Sloop Federalist, Kempton, Boston, 16 days.

29th, Eagle, Hubbell, N. Y. to E. Hoyt.  
" Sloop Charleston, Gorham, Balt.

##### CLEARED

25d, Sloop Union, Mourse, New-York.  
27th, Sch. Elmsby, Vickery, Phila.  
28th, Sloop Farmer, Sherwood, N. York.  
29th, Sch. Mechanic, Haskell, do.  
" Polly & Nancy, Lawson, do.

**Port of Newbern, June 24.**—Cl. sloops Allen, Sanford, N. York; Lewis & William, McGuffin, Phila; Buck, Rhodes, Martinico; Lincoln, Chandler, Boston; Schrs. Margaret, Nickels, New-York; Matilda, Baers, Guadaloupe.

**Port of Philadelphia, June 17.**—Cl. sloop Happy Return, Thomson, Washington, N. C. sch. Active, Scudder, Newbern.

#### 4TH JULY.

THE Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Washington, to make arrangements for Celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our Independence, have entered on their duties, and inform the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that a subscription paper is left with Mr. P. De-  
mill for those who may wish to join in the same, and that tickets of Admission will be prepared in due time—it is necessary that those who may wish to partake of the entertainment, should subscribe previous to that day.  
June 27, 1815.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this Post on the 17th inst.

William Williams,

A private in my Company, 43d Reg't U. States Infantry; born in the county of Little-York, State of Virginia, aged thirty-four years, five feet six & a quarter inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a farmer.—The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above Deserter at this post, with all reasonable expenses.

HENRY GARRET,

Capt 43d Reg. Inf Com'g.  
Fort Hampton, N. C. June 21, 1815.—4w.11

#### Notice.

AT the last June Term of Beaufort County, Administration was granted the Subscriber, on the estate of Elizabeth Young, dec'd. all persons holding claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in by the time limited by law, or they will be barred by act of Assembly, in that case made; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

D. CAMPBELL.

June 30. 11

#### NOTICE.

TAKEN Up and Committed to jail in Germantown, Hyde county, on the 11th inst. a negro man who says his name is Harry, and that he belongs to a Mr. John Cratch of Bay-River, Craven county; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high of a yellow complexion, and well made; from his appearance is about thirty-five years of age—he had with him a pass, liberating him from pass Saturdays until Mondays from the 20th of May to the 1st of June, signed by Elijah Cratch.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROTHEAS MARTIN, *Sgt.*

June 15, 1815. 4w.10

#### To the Voters

Of the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of EDGECOMB, PITT, BRAU-  
PORT, HYDE, TYRREL & WASHINGTON.  
GENTLEMEN,

THE repeated solicitations of my friends, and a desire to serve my Country, induce me at this time, to offer my services to represent you in the approaching Congress; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, my feeble exertions shall be zealously employed in the faithful discharge of so important a trust.

As it is usual for Candidates to make a public declaration of their political sentiments, and the leading features of those measures which they would adopt, I should be singular, and perhaps disappoint your reasonable expectations, were I to remain silent on the present occasion. Permit me, Gentlemen, to inform you, that all those rights and privileges which I now enjoy, or at this time anticipate, are secured to me in common with those you enjoy, by the Constitution of our State, and the Federal Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the union, a separate independent republican form of government, adapted to the will of the people; hence our General Government may with propriety be called a Federal Republic, and every warm friend and admirer of it, must necessarily be a Federal Republican; and being one of that character, I feel an honorable pride in declaring, that I adopt that appellation.

I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen in private, and more particularly in public life, to be governed by the voice of reason and conscience, and to discard all those deep-rooted violent prejudices, which are calculated to mislead the judgment, and weaken the moral principle. I would therefore not condemn a measure without the approbation of my conscience and judgment, merely because it should be proposed by those politically opposed to me, nor would I on the other hand, approve of any measure whether right or wrong, because it might come from those whose political sentiments were in unison with my own.

I have always been, and hope ever to remain, a friend to Agriculture and Commerce; because I believe them to be the main pillars of our individual and national support and prosperity; and will oppose every measure which I consider calculated to militate unnecessarily against their rising progress. Deprive us of Commerce, and the honest farmer loses the reward of his laudable industry, the fairest hopes, and prospects of the merchant vanish in an instant, the exertions of all classes of our citizens are paralyzed, and the sinews of government become relaxed, and must necessarily be supported by the galling chain of Direct Taxes. As a proof of the truth of my assertion, I would refer you to the long protracted and unfortunate Embargo, the prelude to the recent misfortunes and embarrassed state of our Country; keeping at the same time in view, the Non Interchange and Non Importation Acts, which grew out of that restrictive system, adopted by a mistaken policy, as a passive warfare, to coerce Great Britain into terms of reciprocal justice: But so far from having the desired effect, it learnt her wisdom from necessity, and caused her to direct her commerce through new channels and draw her supplies from other sources, not previously contemplated. It also had a tendency to demoralize our citizens, and compel many to become smugglers for their support, while others more inflexibly honest and obedient to the laws, reaped the reward of their integrity, in the total decay of their fortunes. And ultimately it exhausted our public Treasury of all its wealth, and an increase of Taxes was the necessary consequence to meet the exigencies of government. Under this embarrassed situation of the Country, War was declared for the avowed purpose of obtaining Free Trade & Sailors' Rights; although at that time few of that class of our Citizens remained with us, having sought other climes more favorable to their avocation.—Our Countrymen, with few exceptions, fought like heroes, and proved to the world, their disposition to preserve unsullied to the last moment, the American flag; although at different periods during the contest, they pay due the poor Soldier for his faithful services in his Country's cause; did not reach him at the stipulated time, to satisfy his wants and alleviate his toils. After thus contending, under our embarrassed situation for nearly two years; rather than continue the war any longer, we felt it our interest to accept, with avidity, a Peace although by it was secured neither Free Trade nor Sailors' Rights.

You will readily discover from the few observations which I have made, that I am a friend to Peace, Commerce & Agriculture, and to our present form of Government, and to all those measures which in their nature are calculated to secure the interest,

happiness and prosperity of our country.  
With high considerations of respect I remain,  
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS B. HUGHTON.  
Washington County, June 20, 1815.

#### Wanted to purchase,

FOUR hundred barrels of TAR, for which cash will be given at the market price.  
THOMAS TROTTER.  
June 29.—1

#### Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold at Broad Creek a few miles below Washington, on the 10th July next, Four Valuable Negroes—(Boys.) Terms of credit, six months, with Bond and approved Security.

THOMAS H. BLOUNT, *Adm'r.*  
Wm. B. Ellison

I have also several Women and Children at Bath, which I wish to sell at private sale. Terms will be liberal.

THOS. H. BLOUNT.

June 30. 2w.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 11th of April last, my negro

BEN,

He is about 25 years of age, very black, and stout made, about 6 feet high, has a coarse voice, is slow in speech, and is well known in this & the neighbouring County, amongst whom he can associate as a preacher. Any person delivering said negro to me or lodge him in jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

THOMAS TROTTER.

June 29.—1

#### Joseph B. Stickney.

HAS just received in addition to his assortment on hand, Tenerife Wine, St. Croix Rum, best green Coffee, No. 1 Chocolate, Water Crackers, superior quality of small twist Tobacco, Pain, Lamp & boiled Linseed Oil; 4 & 8, 10, 12, & 20d. Nails, sewing 1 wine, Lead, Log, and Dipsey Lines, &c. &c.  
Also, a Consignment of Half Books, & Books, among which are the improvement of American Agriculture, and the great Error Exposed by Thomas Moore.

N. B. To prevent the frequent thefts committed on my Lot opposite the Court-House, a reward of \$5 will be paid on legal conviction of any person found trespassing on said Lot.

June 30.

J. B. S.

#### For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE new Schooner MALVINA, burthen 74 tons, will carry about 480 barrels, sails very fast, and can be sent to sea in three days—apply to

D. KING.

June 30.—11.

#### FOR SALE,

THE Hull of a very fine new Vessel of about 160 tons burden—For terms, apply to

May 5.

A. P. NEALE.

#### FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have now on hand 50,000 feet Inch Boards, 75,000 do. 1 1/2 inch do. and 60,000 do. Flooring do.

All of which can be delivered in six days after notice.—Apply to James Redmond in Washington, or to the Subscribers, on Tranter's creek—

JAMES LATHAM.

THOMAS LATHAM.

ALEX. LATHAM.

N. B. The Subscribers have four SAW MILLS constantly at work.

May 12. 11

#### BILLS of LADING,

Neatly printed in the letter-form, for sale at this office.

#### CASH

Given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.



(Continued from the first page.)  
for a moment. The dignity of the American character was not thus to be sullied. To the astonishment of this affrighted soldier, who was every moment expecting to be immolated on the altar of revenge, as some atonement to the manes of our murdered countrymen, he received assurance of safety and protection. "Americans never murder their prisoners; rest easy. Your life shall be preserved to distinguish between the humanity of a British soldier and that of an American sailor." Accordingly, when the doors were opened to discharge the wounded, this man was delivered up to his astonished comrades, in perfect safety. This was a triumph of sentiment, that might have filled the British soldier with admiration at its sublimity, and the deepest shame for their own titlens.

"On the eighth, the coroner's jury arrived, consisting of sixteen farmers, and commenced taking the different depositions of each party. The evidence on the part of the keeper of the prison, consisted of the very soldiers who committed the murder by his orders. The verdict of the jury, to the dismay and astonishment of every unprejudiced man, was—*Justifiable Homicide!*"

"The following facts were fully and completely proved, on the part of the prisoners, and comprise the substance of their evidence before the jury of inquest: viz.

"That the hole in the wall was unknown to more than three fourths of those confined in the yard where it was made, and not a person belonging to No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, knew that such a thing was ever made or intended.

"That no kind of combination for the purpose of escape had ever existed or even been thought of; and nothing had ever been said or done, directly or indirectly, to give color to such a charge of suspicion.

"That curiosity, and nothing else, urged them to the gate, and that this curiosity was invited by the sudden ringing of the alarm bell.

"That the lock on the gate was broken by a man in a state of intoxication, and done without the knowledge of the prisoners."

"That the few prisoners that were forced through the inner gate could not resist the pressure of the crowd behind, who were pressing forward to learn the cause of the alarm.

"That no violence was offered by the prisoners; but every one commenced retreating, when they saw the troops advancing.

"That captain Shortland took sole charge of the troops, and was heard to order them to fire.

"That the prisoners were all that while running before the soldiers, to gain the inside of their prison.

"That the soldiers followed up the few last prisoners, and shot them as they were entering the door.

"That two men were actually killed inside the prison.

"That some few, who were unable to gain the inside of the prison, were deliberately aimed at and shot by the soldiers from the ramparts, while striving to get in.

"That a subaltern officer, who assisted captain S. was seen to be assisting in the killing of a boy not more than 16 years old.

"That a prisoner applied to captain Shortland, to stop the horrid massacre, as the prisoners were retreating, but received in answer, 'return you d—d rascals!'

"And, lastly, that a singular circumstance preceded the affair, that leaves no room for conjecture, but carries conviction at once to the mind, that the whole was a cool, premeditated and deliberate murder; which circumstance is this:—Each prison contained four doors, which were always kept open, until the sound of a horn warned the prisoners to retire for the night, after which the doors were closed. But on this memorable evening, no horn was sounded, the prisoners were walking in the yard of their prisons, and yet the turnkeys had been in and locked all the doors of each prison, save one. Thus the bloody wretch, who was meditating his evening's amusement, first gave orders to cut off their retreat, and then began his attack, in front. Instead of four doors, the hunted wretches had all to do to one—choaked the passage, and were slaughtered there. Others were hunted singly about the yard, and wantonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet. It was also proved, that captain Shortland had hold of one of the muskets, in conjunction with a soldier, in the commencement of the firing.

"Mr. Beasley, the American agent

was immediately made acquainted with all the particulars herein stated, upon which an investigation of the subject took place at Plymouth, under the direction of Mr. Beasley, attended by Mr. Williams and other agents, and further depositions were to be taken previous to the prisoners leaving England." &c.

## THE MASSACRE AT DARTMOOR.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

New-York, June 10.

As I conceive it will be a gratification to the citizens of the United States to know the particulars of the distressing event which took place at Dartmoor prison on the 6th of April last, I send you a copy of the original report made by the committee appointed by the prisoners to investigate the affair, and you will give it publication as early as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
HENRY ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, being each severally sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, for the investigation of the circumstances attending the late horrid massacre, and having heard the depositions of a great number of witnesses—from our own personal knowledge, and from the depositions given in as aforesaid

### REPORT AS FOLLOWS:

That on the 6th of April, about six o'clock in the evening, when the prisoners were all quiet in their respective yards, it being about the usual time of turning in for the night, and the greater part of the prisoners being then in the prisons, the alarm bell was rung, and many of the prisoners ran up to the market-square to learn the occasion of the alarm. There were then drawn up in the square, several hundred soldiers with Captain Shortland [the Agent] at their head; it was likewise observed at the same time, that additional number of soldiers were posting themselves on the walls round the prison yards, one of them observed to the prisoners that they had better go into the prisons, for they would be charged upon directly. This, of course, occasioned considerable alarm among them. In this moment of uncertainty, they were running in different directions, enquiring the cause of the alarm—some toward their respective prisons, and some toward the market square. When about one hundred were collected in the square, Capt. Shortland ordered the soldiers to charge upon them, which order the soldiers were reluctant in obeying, as the prisoners were using no violence, but on the order being repeated, they made a charge, and the prisoners retreated out of the square into their prison yards, and shut the gates after them. Captain Shortland, himself, opened the gates, and ordered the soldiers to fire in among the prisoners, who were all retreating in different directions towards their respective prisons. It appears there was some hesitation in the minds of the officers, whether or not it was proper to fire upon the prisoners in that situation; on which Shortland seized a musket out of the hand of a soldier, which he fired. Immediately after, the fire became general, and many of the prisoners were either killed or wounded. The remainder were endeavouring to get into the prisons, when going towards the lower doors, the soldiers on the walls commenced firing on them from that quarter, which killed some and wounded others. After much difficulty, [all the doors being closed in the entrance, but one in each prison] the survivors succeeded in gaining the prisons; immediately after which, parties of soldiers came to the doors of Nos. 3 and 4 prisons, and fired several volleys into them through the windows and doors, which killed one man in each prison, and severely wounded others.

It likewise appears, that the preceding butchery was followed up with a disposition of peculiar inhumanity and barbarity. One man who was severely wounded in No. 7 prison yard and being unable to make his way to the prison, was come up with by the soldiers, whom he implored for mercy, but in vain, five of the hardened wretches immediately leveled their pieces at him, and shot him dead on the spot. The soldiers who were posted on the walls, manifested equal cruelty, by keeping up a constant fire on every prisoner they could see in the yards, endeavoring to get in the prison, when their numbers were very few, and when not the least shadow of resistance could be made or expected. Several of them had got into No. 6 prison cook-house, which was pointed out by the soldiers on the walls, to those who were marching in from the square—they immediately went up and fired into the same, which wounded several—one of the prisoners ran out with the intention of gaining his prison but was killed before he reached the door.

On an impartial consideration, of all the circumstances of the case, we are induced to believe that it was a premeditated scheme in the mind of capt. Shortland, for reasons

which we will now proceed to give—as an illustration of its origin we will recur back to an event which happened some days previous. Capt. Shortland was at the time absent at Plymouth, but before going he ordered the contractor or his clerk to serve out one pound of indifferent hard bread, instead of one pound and an half of soft bread, their usual allowance—this the prisoners refused to receive—they waited all day, in expectation of their usual allowance being served out; but at sunset finding this would not be the case burst open the lower gates, and went up to the store demanding to have their bread.

The officers of the garrison, on being alarmed, and informed of these proceedings, observed that it was no more than right the prisoners should have their usual allowance, and strongly reprobated the conduct of Capt. Shortland in withholding it from them—they were accordingly served with their bread & quickly returned to their prison.—This circumstance, with the censures that were thrown on his conduct, reached the ears of Shortland on his return home, and he must then have determined on the diabolical plan of seizing the first slight pretext to turn in the military, to butcher the prisoners for the gratification of his malice and revenge. It unfortunately happened, that in the afternoon of the 6th of April some boys who were playing ball in No. 7 yard, knocked their ball over into the barrack yard and on the centry in that yard refusing to throw it back to them, they picked a hole in the wall to get in after it.

This afforded Shortland his wished for pretext, and he took his measures accordingly; he had all the garrison drawn up in the military walk, additional numbers posted on the walls, and every thing ready prepared, before the alarm bell was rung; this he naturally concluded, would draw the attention of a great number of prisoners towards the gates, to learn the cause of the alarm, while the turnkey were dispatched into the yards, to lock all the doors but one of each prison to prevent the prisoners retreating out of the way before he had sufficiently wreaked his vengeance.

What adds peculiar weight to the belief of its being a premeditated determined massacre, are,

First—The sanguinary disposition manifested on every occasion by Shortland, he having, prior to this time, ordered the soldiers to fire into the prisons through the prison windows, upon unarmed prisoners asleep in their hammocks, on account of a light being seen in the prisons; which barbarous act was repeated several nights successively. That murder was not then committed, was owing to an overruling Providence alone; for the balls were picked up in the prison, where they passed through the hammocks of men then asleep in them. He having also ordered the soldiers to fire upon the prisoners in the yard of No. 7 prison, because they would not deliver up to him a man who had escaped from his *escot* which order the commanding officer of the soldiers refused to obey; and generally, he having seized on every slight pretext to injure the prisoners, by stopping their marketing for ten days repeatedly, and once a third part of their provision for the same length of time.

Secondly—He having been heard to say, when the boys had picked the hole in the wall, and some time before the alarm bell rung, while all the prisoners were quiet as usual in their respective yards—"Put *fix* the dam'd rascals direct."

Thirdly—His having all the soldiers on their posts, and the garrison fully prepared before the alarm bell rung. It could not then, of course, be rung to assemble the soldiers but to alarm the prisoners, and create confusion among them.

Fourthly—The soldiers upon the wall previous to the alarm bell being rung, informed the prisoners that they would be charged upon directly.

Fifthly—The turnkeys going into the yards and closing all the doors but one in each prison, while the attention of the prisoners was attracted by the alarm bell. This was done about fifteen minutes sooner than usual, and without informing the prisoners it was time to shut up. It was ever the invariable practice of the turnkeys, from which they never deviated before that night, when coming into the yard to shut up, to halloo to the prisoners, so loud as to be heard throughout the yards, "turn in turn in!" while on that night it was done secretly, that not one man in a hundred knew they were shut; and in particular their shutting the door of No. 7 prison, which the prisoners usually go in and out at, [and which was formerly always

closed last] and leaving one open in the other end of the prison, which was exposed to a crossfire from the soldiers of the walls, and which the prisoners had to pass in gaining the prison.

It appears to us that the foregoing reasons sufficiently warrant the conclusions we have drawn therefrom.

We likewise believe, from the depositions of men who were eye-witnesses of a part of Shortland's conduct on the evening of the 6th of April, that he was intoxicated with liquor at the time; from his brutality in beating a prisoner then supporting another severely wounded, from the blackguard and abusive language he made use of, and from his having frequently been seen in the same state. His being drunk was of course the means of inflaming his bitter enmity against the prisoners, and no doubt was the cause of the indiscriminate butchery, and of no quarter being shown.

We here solemnly aver, that there was no preconcerted plan to attempt breaking out. There cannot be produced the least shadow of a reason or inducement for that intention, the prisoners daily expecting to be released, and to embark on board carrels for their native country. And we likewise solemnly assert, that there was no intention of resisting, in any manner, the authority of this depot.

N. B. Seven were killed, thirty dangerously wounded, and thirty slightly do. Total, sixty-seven killed and wounded (Signed)

WM. B. BORNE,  
WM. HOBART,  
JAMES BOGGS,  
JAMES ADAMS,  
FRANCIS JOSEPH,  
J. F. TROBRIDGE,  
JOHN RUST,  
HENRY ALLEN,  
WALTER COLTON,  
THOMAS B. MOTT,  
Dartmoor Prison, April 7th, 1815.

## SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The great Trotting against time which has, for some days excited considerable interest amongst the sporting part of the community, was at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, decided—Large bets were depending, and those of course, who bet in favor of Cooper's black horse, took the money, he having trotted 17 miles on the Jamaica turnpike in 58 minutes and 39 seconds, being one minute and 21 seconds within the time. The gig was manned by Mr. James Post, who drove with admirable skill.—*New-York Gaz.* 6th inst.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, his Fellow TOM, well known for 5 years past as the Carrier of the City Gazette to its patrons along East Bay Street, and the Wharves, &c. adjacent. Tom is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, and as good a Pressman as any of his color. He reads and writes, and may have forged FREE papers with him; has a mild look and voice when spoken to. Tom formerly belonged to Mr. Dickson, late Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, Virg. and has a mother living at Petersburg, to whom he has been in the habit of writing by the name (it is believed) of Mary West. It is presumed Tom has gone on board some vessel which sailed from this port on Sunday or yesterday (Monday), as it is ascertained that he was on a wharf on Sunday morning pretending to want a passage to the Camp-Meeting, which was then holding at Goose Creek. As Tom has gone off without any pretence, or provocation whatever, never having received a blow with the knowledge or consent of his master, 25 Dollars reward will be paid on his being delivered to the Master of the Work-House in this city, if taken within the limits of Charleston District; 50 Dollars reward if taken without the District, in the limits of this state; and 100 Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid if taken without the limits of this state, and lodged in any Jail so that I get him again.

E. S. THOMAS.  
Charleston, S. C. May 2 10 3wg

## For Sale,

11,000 wt. Muscovado SUGAR,  
50 casks STONE-LIME,  
125 bbls. whole HERRINGS, and  
A quantity of Turks-Island SALT.

—ALSO—  
The fine Schr. LIBERTY, built of Live-Oak & Cedar, 44 tons burthen, and now in good order, by  
BLACKWELL & DAVISON.  
June 23.—10 st.